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EXAMINER	
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2167	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/738,362	TEPLITSKY ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael D. Pham	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 February 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22 and 24-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22 and 24-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3, 6-9, 11, 12-13, 17-18, 25-27, 29-33, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, JR (hereafter Watson).

Claim 1:

A method comprising:

receiving a request for an internal web page from an external browser application [Watson, figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).];

identifying at least one internal link in the internal web page[Watson, c.3 l. 32-37, the server system uses a link rewriter service for examining web pages (web page) generated by applications of the intranet to identify links (identifying links) that point to any application that is resident on the intranet (internal).];

modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application [Watson, c. 3 l. 36-40, link rewriter (modifies internal link) uses a look up table in a database to rewrite the link to include a keyword that designates both the targeted application and its Intranet server. Watson figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). Watson c. 3 l. 2-5, permits portable wireless devices secure and authenticated access (accessible) to applications that are on an Intranet Server.]; and

communicating the requested web page, to the external browser application [Watson figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). Watson c. 3 l. 2-5, permits portable wireless devices secure and authenticated access to applications that are on an Intranet Server. Watson, c. 3 l. 17-19, wireless device securely communicates (communicates) with an Intranet by verifying authentication parameters to provide network level authentication. Watson, C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).], **including the modified internal link to the external browser application** [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (modified link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword.].

Claim 2:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes modifying a portion of a uniform resource locator associated with the at least one internal

link [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (modified link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword. Watson, c. 8 l. 48-50, the rewritten link includes a keyword that designates the application and the Intranet server that hosts the application (modifies a portion of a url associated with the internal link).].

Claim 3:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes modifying a protocol associated with the at least one internal link [Watson, c. 3 l. 46-47, translating (modify) between wireless communication protocol and IP communication protocol.].

Claim 6:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein the request for an internal web page is received via the Internet [Watson, c. 2 l. 58-60, wireless devices are able to access servers through Internet gateways.].

Claim 7:

A method as recited in claim 6 wherein the internal web page is stored on a server coupled to an internal network [Figure 5, element 508, 510, Intranet with private servers with applications (web applications)].

Claim 8:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes accessing string mappings from a link translation table and applying the string mappings to the at least on internal link [Watson, c. 9 lines 19-35, recognized keywords are stored in keyword look up table that contains the appropriate keyword and the corresponding file path to the server on the intranet.].

Claim 9:

A method as recited in claim 9 further comprising:

Identifying link information contained in the request for an internal web page [Watson discloses Col. 9 lines 19-35 checking if the query includes a link having a recognized keyword]; **and**

Storing the identified link information in a link translation table [Watson, Col. 9 lines 19-35, Further disclosing that the recognized keywords are stored.].

Claim 11:

One or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 1 [c. 1 – c.3, computer systems].

Claim 12:

A method comprising:

receiving a request for an internal web page from an external source [Watson, figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).];

identifying link information contained in the request for an internal web page[Watson, c.3 l. 32-37, the server system uses a link rewriter service for examining web pages (web page) generated by applications of the intranet to identify links (identifying links) that point to any application that is resident on the intranet (internal).];

retrieving the internal web page[Watson, C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).];

translating any internal links in the internal web page such that the internal links are accessible by the external source [Watson, c. 3 l. 36-40, link rewriter (translates internal link) uses a look up table in a database to rewrite the link to include a keyword that designates both the targeted application and its Intranet server. Watson figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). Watson c. 3 l. 2-5, permits portable wireless devices secure and authenticated access (accessible) to applications that are on an Intranet Server.]; **and**

communicating the internal web page, [Watson figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). Watson c. 3 l. 2-5, permits portable wireless devices secure and authenticated access to applications that are on an Intranet Server. Watson, c. 3 l. 17-19, wireless device securely communicates (communicates) with an Intranet by verifying authentication parameters to provide network level authentication. Watson, C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).] **including the translated internal link, to the external source** [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (translated link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table (link translation table) to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword.].

Claim 13:

A method as recited in claim 12 wherein translating any internal links in the internal web page includes accessing data contained in the link translation table [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (translated link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword. Watson, c. 8 l. 48-50, the rewritten link includes a keyword that designates the application and the Intranet server that hosts the application (includes accessing data contained in link translation table).].

Claim 17:

A method as recited in claim 12 wherein the request for an internal web page is received via a public network [Watson, c. 2 l. 58-60, wireless devices are able to access servers through Internet gateways.] **and wherein the internal web page is stored on a server coupled to a private network** [Watson, Figure 5, element 508, 510, Intranet with private servers with applications (web applications)].

Claim 18:

One or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 12 [Watson, c. 1 – c.3, computer systems].

Claim 25:

One or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to:

receive a request for an internal web page via a public network [Watson, Figure 1 B. computer connects to internet to access a server, in order to access applications on server a request must be made by logging in.];

retrieve the requested internal web page [Watson, C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).];

determine whether the internal web page contains any internal links [Watson, c.3 l. 32-37, the server system uses a link rewriter service for examining web pages (web page) generated by applications of the intranet to identify links (identifying links) that point to any application that is resident on the intranet (internal).];

if the internal web page contains at least-one internal link:

modify the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible via the public network[Watson, Col. 9 lines 36-57, rewrites link that targets intranet]; and

generating data representing the requested internal web page, wherein the generated data includes the modified internal link[Watson, Col. 9 lines 58-65, user clicks on a rewritten link containing keyword. (i.e. web page contains modified internal links)].

Claim 26:

One or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 25 wherein the request for an internal web page is received via the Internet from a web browser application [Watson, c. 2 l. 58-60, wireless devices are able to access servers through Internet gateways. Watson, figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.).].

Claim 27:

One or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 25 wherein the at least one internal link is modified by accessing link translation data contained in a link translation

table [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (modified internal link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword. Watson, c. 8 l. 48-50, the rewritten link includes a keyword that designates the application and the Intranet server that hosts the application (modified by accessing link translation data contained in a link translation table.).].

Claim 29:

An apparatus comprising:

means for receiving a request for a web page associated with an internal network [Watson, figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.). C.1, L. 10-15, a wireless electronic device to connect (requesting device) with authenticated access to intranet web applications (internal web pages).]; and

means for translating internal links contained in the web page, wherein the internal links are accessible via the internal network [Watson, c. 3 l. 36-40, link rewriter (translating internal link) uses a look up table in a database to rewrite the link to include a keyword that designates both the targeted application and its Intranet server. Watson c. 3 l. 2-5, permits portable wireless devices secure and authenticated access (accessible) to applications that are on an Intranet Server.], **and**

wherein the means for translating translates any internal links contained in the web page into external links that are accessible via an external network [Watson, c. 3 l. 36-40, link rewriter (translates internal link) uses a look up table in a database to rewrite the link to include a keyword that designates both the targeted application and its Intranet server. Watson figure 5, element 502, a browser (external browser app.)].

Claim 30:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 further comprising means for communicating web page data, including any translated links, to a source of the request for the web page [Watson figure 5, element 502, a browser (means for communicating)].

Claim 31:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by modifying a portion of a uniform resource locator associated with the internal links [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (translated internal link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword. Watson, c. 8 l. 48-50, the rewritten link includes a keyword that designates the application and the Intranet server that hosts the application (modifies a portion of a url associated with the internal link).].

Claim 32:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by replacing a first uniform resource locator associated with the internal links with a second uniform resource locator associated with external versions of the internal links [Watson, c. 9 l. 59-60, when user of the wireless device clicks on a rewritten link (translated internal link) containing a recognized keyword, the proxy server decides where to target the link by using the keyword lookup table to find the pathway that corresponds to the recognizable keyword. Watson, c. 8 l. 48-50, the rewritten link includes a keyword that designates the application and the Intranet server that hosts the application (modifies a portion of a url associated with the internal link). Modified url is presented to user (i.e. translated link)].

Claim 33:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by replacing a first protocol designator with a second protocol designator [Watson, c. 3 l. 46-47, translating between wireless communication protocol and IP communication protocol.]

Claim 35:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 further comprising means for storing link translation data, wherein the means for storing link translation data is coupled to the means for translating internal links [Watson, col. 9 lines 36-57 and figure 6, link rewriter (i.e. translation data) connected in the same server as the keyword table (translates links).].

Claim 36:

An apparatus as recited in claim 35 wherein the means for storing link translation data contains portions of internal links and corresponding portions of external links [Watson, col. 9 lines 19-45, if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the intranet. if the query does not contain a keyword the query is routed to the internet.].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 4-5, 34, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Raja et. al. (hereafter Raja).

Claim 4:

Watson does not explicitly (c.7 l. 2-3, does disclose a serial communications port) disclose a **modifying a port associated with the at least one internal link**

On the other hand, raja, 0051 discloses Location.port as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLS.

Both Watson and Raja are attempting to modify links. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to have modified Watson to have included modifying a port associated with the at least one internal link based on the disclosure of raja for the purpose of providing more of a dynamic content. In doing so it may be appreciated that the processing overhead may be reduced (Raja, 0049).

Claim 5:

Watson does not explicitly (c.7 l. 2-3, does disclose a serial communications port) disclose a **modifying a server name associated with the at least one internal link**

On the other hand, Raja, 0051 discloses Location.hostname as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs.

Both Watson and Raja are attempting to modify links. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to have modified Watson to have included **modifying a server name associated with the at least one internal link** based on the disclosure of raja for the purpose of providing more of a dynamic content. Indoing so it may be appreciated that the processing overhead may be reduced (Raja, 0049).

Claim 34:

Watson does not explicitly disclose wherein the means for translating translates internal links by replacing a first server name associated with the internal links with a second server name associated with external versions of the internal links.

On the other hand, Raja, 0051 discloses Location.hostname as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs.

Both Watson and Raja are attempting to modify links. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to have modified Watson to have included **modifying a server name associated with the at least one internal link** based on the disclosure of raja for the purpose of providing more of a dynamic content. In doing so it may be appreciated that the processing overhead may be reduced (Raja, 0049).

Claim 37:

Watson does not explicitly disclose **an apparatus as recited in claim 35 wherein the means for storing link translation data contains internal port numbers and corresponding external port numbers** [raja, 0051].

On the other hand, raja, 0051 discloses Location.port as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLS.

Both Watson and Raja are attempting to modify links. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to have modified Watson to have included modifying a port associated with the at least one internal link based on the disclosure of raja for the purpose of providing more of a dynamic content. In doing so it may be appreciated that the processing overhead may be reduced (Raja, 0049).

5. Claim 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent 5937404 by Csaszar et. al. (hereafter Csaszar).

Claim 10:

Watson does not explicitly disclose **deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the requested web page to the external browser application**. On the other hand, Csaszar discloses deleting identified link information [col. 3 lines 16-25]. Watson and Csaszar disclose link modifications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson to have included the step of deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the requested web page to the external browser application based on the disclosure of Csaszar. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to remove links that are unapproved or improper.

Claim 16:

Watson does not explicitly disclose further comprising **deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the internal web page to the external source**.On the other hand, Csaszar discloses deleting identified link information [col. 3 lines 16-25]. All systems disclose link modifications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson to have included the step of deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the internal web page to the external source based on the disclosure of Csaszar. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to remove links that are unapproved or improper.

6. Claims 14-15 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent 6397259 by Lincke et. al. (hereafter Lincke).

Claim 14:

Watson discloses wherein the link translation table [col. 9 lines 20-23, recognized keywords are stored in keyword look up table that contains the appropriate keyword and the corresponding file path to the server on the intranet] however does not explicitly disclose including **at least one entry defined by a user**. On the other hand, Lincke discloses user database [col. 111 lines 24 30]. All inventions are directed towards data communications systems between clients and servers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson to have included at least one entry defined by a user based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled

artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of gathering user information and preference.

Claim 15:

Watson does not explicitly disclose **wherein identifying link information contained in the request includes identifying data in a header associated with the request.**

On the other hand, Lincke discloses, col. 66 lines 25-31, common header fields may or may not also include a data payload such as returned content from a URL. That is, header fields are associated with URLs.

Watson and Lincke are directed to communication systems between a server and client. Further all systems utilize hyperlink documents. It would have been obvious to utilize to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have modified Watson to have included the step wherein identifying link information contained in the request includes identifying data in a header associated with the request based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of transporting content.

Claim 28:

Watson does not explicitly disclose **wherein the one or more processors further modify the at least on internal link using information contained in a header associated with the received request for an internal web page.**

On the other hand, Lincke discloses, col. 66 lines 25-31, common header fields may or may not also include a data payload such as returned content from a URL. That is, header fields are associated with URLs.

All systems are directed to communication systems between a server and client. Further all systems utilize hyperlink documents. It would have been obvious to utilize to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have modified Watson to have included the step wherein the one or more processors further modify the at least on internal link using information contained in a header associated with the received request for an internal webpage based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of transporting content.

7. Claims 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent 5761683 by Logan et. al. (hereafter Logan).

Claim 19:

Watson discloses:

A system comprising:

a translation module coupled to the link translation table [Watson, col. 9 lines 36-57 and figure 6, link rewriter (i.e. translation module)connected in the same server as the keyword table.], **wherein the translation module is to receive a request for an internal web page and to identify any internal links in the requested internal web page** [Col. 9 lines 36-57, link rewriting process beings when proxy server receives a web page response from an application of the Intranet and the web page is scanned for links. In order to scan must identify.], **wherein the translation module further modifies any internal links using data contained in the link translation table and generates the requested web page data, including the modified internal links, for communication to a source of the internal web page request** [Col. 9 lines 36-57, uses the keyword table to rewrite the link to specify a particular keyword corresponding to the correct application and server on the intranet. Once the link has been rewritten, proxy server adds the authentication parameters (i.e. further modifies). The query is then routed to the translator server for wireless communication with the electronic device.].

and **a link translation table** [Watson, col. 9 lines 19-35, discloses if a query that includes a link having a recognized keyword. The query containing the recognized keyword is routed to the Intranet, Keyword lookup table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. The link can now be rewritten with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the intranet].

However, Watson discloses wherein the link translation table contains mappings of portions of links [of the] internal links, wherein the internal links are accessible by an internal device

coupled to an internal network [Watson, figure 10]; however, Watson does not explicitly disclose, **wherein the link translation table contains mappings of portions of links for external links, wherein external links are accessible by an external device coupled to an external network.**

On the other hand, Logan, c. 4 l. 15-20 and figure 13 element 600, discloses a lookup table which relates local storage URL's to the original remote URL's of the stored document is used to translate URL requests and to update the stored files periodically to mach the originating files. That is to say, Logan discloses a link translation table (lookup table) that contains external (remote url's)and internal links (local storage urls).

As Watson is also directed to the same field of endeavor, namely providing remote access, and both further utilize lookup tables in order to direct URL requests. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Logan's disclosure of the external link column from the look up table provided in figure 13 element 600 and col. 4 lines 15-20, to Watson's disclosure in order to provide updates as to where to retrieve documents [Logan, col. 19 lines 60-67-col. 20 lines 1-3].

Claim 20:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the system is contained in a firewall, wherein the firewall is coupled between a public network and an internal network associated with the internal web page [Watson, Col. 1 line 63, discloses a firewall. Col. 3 lines 15-20, discloses

The system allows a wireless electronic device to securely communicate with an intranet by verifying authentication parameters. One of ordinary skill in the art would know that more than one application can be run on a computer that includes a firewall. And therefore the system can be contained in on the same system as a computer containing a firewall.].

Claim 21:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the system is contained within a web server [Watson, figure 6, the system discloses a web server. One of ordinary skill in the art would know that more than one application can be run on a web server. And therefore a system can be contained in a web server.].

Claim 22:

A system as recited in claim 19 further comprising a configuration module coupled to the translation module, wherein the configuration module permits editing of data contained in the link translation table [Logan c. 19 l. 61-62, discloses a mechanism for updating stored files which originated from remote locations. Further disclosing c.20 l. 2-3, taking into account modifications to files.].

8. Claims 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 200030172050 by Decime et. al. (hereafter Decime).

Claim 19:

Watson discloses:

a system comprising:

a translation module coupled to the link translation table [Watson, col. 9 lines 36-57 and figure 6, link rewriter (i.e. translation module)connected in the same server as the keyword table.], **wherein the translation module is to receive a request for an internal web page and to identify any internal links in the requested internal web page** [Col. 9 lines 36-57, link rewriting process beings when proxy server receives a web page response from an application of the Intranet and the web page is scanned for links. In order to scan must identify.], **wherein the translation module further modifies any internal links using data contained in the link translation table and generates the requested web page data, including the modified internal links, for communication to a source of the internal web page request** [Col. 9 lines 36-57, uses the keyword table to rewrite the link to specify a particular keyword corresponding to the correct application and server on the intranet. Once the link has been rewritten, proxy server adds the authentication parameters (i.e. further modifies). The query is then routed to the translator server for wireless communication with the electronic device.].

and **a link translation table** [Watson, col. 9 lines 19-35, discloses if a query that includes a link having a recognized keyword. The query containing the recognized keyword is routed to the Intranet, Keyword lookup table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. The link can now be rewritten with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the intranet].

However, Watson discloses **wherein the link translation table contains mappings of portions of links [of the] internal links, wherein the internal links are accessible by an internal device coupled to an internal network** [Watson, figure 10]; however, Watson does not explicitly disclose, **wherein the link translation table contains mappings of portions of links for external links, wherein external links are accessible by an external device coupled to an external network.**

On the other hand, Decime discloses 0036 external links 188 (external links) include network page links such as uniform resource locator address that map (map) to network pages located externally outside of network (external devices) site 14. Further figure 4 discloses a list of 180 of compiled network page links including internal network links and external network links.

Both inventions are in the same field of endeavor, namely network link systems. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Decime's teachings of a list of compiled network page links including internal network links and external network links to Watson's system in order to monitor linked content. Thus improving Waton's data access system by monitoring for objectionable content for both internal links and external links, (i.e. an ordinary person would not benefit from retrieving links that are irrelevant). Hence, Applicant's assertions directed towards the combination of Decime and Watson are unpersuasive over the cited art.

Claim 20:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the system is contained in a firewall, wherein the firewall is coupled between a public network and an internal network associated with the internal web page [Watson, Col. 1 line 63, discloses a firewall. Col. 3 lines 15-20, discloses The system allows a wireless electronic device to securely communicate with an intranet by verifying authentication parameters. One of ordinary skill in the art would know that more than one application can be run on a computer that includes a firewall. And therefore the system can be contained in on the same system as a computer containing a firewall.].

Claim 21:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the system is contained within a web server [Watson, figure 6, the system discloses a web server. One of ordinary skill in the art would know that more than one application can be run on a web server. And therefore a system can be contained in a web server.].

Claim 22:

A system as recited in claim 19 further comprising a configuration module coupled to the translation module, wherein the configuration module permits editing of data contained in the link translation table [Logan c. 19 l. 61-62, discloses a mechanism for updating stored files which originated from remote locations. Further disclosing c.20 l. 2-3, taking into account modifications to files.].

9. Claim 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent 5761683 by Logan et. al. (hereafter Logan) and U.S. Patent 6397259 by Lincke et al. (hereafter Lincke).

Claim 24:

Watson and Logon disclose wherein the **link translation table contains at least one entry generated by the translation module in response for an internal webpage** [Watson, col. 9 lines 35-37, link rewriting process specifies links to specify the correct webserver.] however do not explicitly (logan does disclose that links and other information in local remotely accessed documents are rewritten in accordance with commands created by a content developer using interactive content authoring, abstract. c. 19 l. 52-57 is also noted.); however Watson and Logon do not explicitly disclose including **at least one entry defined by a user**. On the other hand, Lincke discloses user database [col. 111 lines 24-30 (i.e. user data)]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson and Logan to have included at least one entry defined by a user based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of gathering user information and preference.

10. Claim 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication by Decime et. al. (hereafter Decime) and U.S. Patent 6397259 by Lincke et al. (hereafter lincke).

Claim 24:

Watson and Decime disclose wherein the **link translation table contains at least one entry generated by the translation module in response for an internal webpage** [Watson, col. 9 lines 35-37, link rewriting process specifies links to specify the correct webserver.] however do not explicitly (logan does disclose that links and other information in local remotely accessed documents are rewritten in accordance with commands created by a content developer using interactive content authoring, abstract. c. 19 l. 52-57 is also noted.) however Watson and Decime do not explicitly disclose including **at least one entry defined by a user**. On the other hand, Lincke discloses user database [col. 111 lines 24-30 (i.e. user data)]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson and Decime to have included at least one entry defined by a user based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of gathering user information and preference.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments Applicant's remarks (hereafter remarks)] filed 2/14/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's have asserted the following (lettered):

a. That "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application" is not disclosed by the cited reference. The reasoning given by Applicant's is that because in Watson, keywords are used to determine if a link targets the Intranet or Internet (col. 9 lines 15-17). That in this regard, when a link is received from a

wireless device (e.g. a query), "if the query does not contain a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the internet" In other words, Watson teaches that only received links that have not been modified are routed externally, such as to the internet. As such, the rewriting in Watson cannot possibly be equated with "modifying...such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application" as claimed. (remarks page 12)

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertions. First the claim states "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application". Secondly, the examiner has not mischaracterized Watson. Watson is related to providing a method for a wireless electronic device to connect with authenticated access to Intranet web applications [Col. 1 lines 9-15]. In other words the internal links (internal web page locations) are made accessible (accessing internal web page applications) by the external browser application (wireless device browser).

Next, as to applicant's reasoning. It appears that applicant's have misread the Watson reference. As although, Watson does state "if the query does not contain a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the internet", col. 9 lines 25-28. If applicant's read above, col. 9 lines 23-25, it states that "if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the Intranet not the Internet." That in col. 9 lines 27-34, Once a query containing a recognized key word is routed to the Intranet, keyword look up table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. That the link can now be rewritten (i.e. modified) with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on

the Intranet." Thus providing the wireless electronic device access to Intranet web applications. Hence, the received internal link by the wireless device is modified in order to allow access to the correct application and web server on the Intranet. Therefore the claimed "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application" is suggested by the cited reference.

b. That the Office appears to be confused as to the term "external", as the term is used and understood in the context of the subject application. (page 10 line 14 – page 11 line 15) and page 12 line 6 – page 14 line 8. (remarks page 12)

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's that the Office is confused as to the term external. However, it is respectfully acknowledged that the term external means that it is accessible outside a type of network computers such as an Intranet. Applicant's agree that the Watson allows a wireless device to connect to an intranet application as stated on Applicant's remarks page 15 lines 23-24. Hence, it should be understood that the internal web application is made available externally to the wireless device.

c. That "translating any internal links in the internal web page such that the internal links are accessible by the external source" is not disclosed by the cited reference. That Watson teaches that only received links that have not been modified are routed to the internet.

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertions. First the claim states "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application". Secondly, the examiner has not mischaracterized Watson. Watson is related to providing a method for a wireless electronic device to connect with authenticated access to Intranet web applications [Col. 1 lines 9-15]. In other words the internal links (internal web page locations) are made accessible (accessing internal web page applications) by the external browser application (wireless device browser).

Next, as to applicant's reasoning. It appears that applicant's have misread the Watson reference. As although, Watson does state "if the query does not contain a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the internet", col. 9 lines 25-28. If applicant's read above, col. 9 lines 23-25, it states that "if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the Intranet not the Internet." That in col. 9 lines 27-34, Once a query containing a recognized key word is routed to the Intranet, keyword look up table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. That the link can now be rewritten (i.e. modified) with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the Intranet." Thus providing the wireless electronic device access to Intranet web applications. Hence, the received internal link by the wireless device is modified in order to allow access to the correct application and web server on the Intranet. Therefore the claimed "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application" is suggested by the cited reference.

d. That "external links are accessible by an external device coupled to an external network" is not disclosed or suggested by Logan. That Applicant is confused as to what search the office is referring to – or why logan would benefit from such a modification. That Watson is only concerned with connecting a wireless device to intranet applications and simply would not benefit from the teachings of [Logan]. Accordingly the office's stated motivation is not even relevant to Watson and fails to explain why one would have been motivated to make this particular modification. That additionally, modifying Watson with the table in Logan would impermissibly change Watson's principle of operation and render it unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. That Watson relies on rewriting a link that is to be routed internally with a key associated with a table containing the keyword and a corresponding file path designation. This key word is thereafter used by Watson in determining whether various received links are to be routed to the internet. Replacing that table with the table of Logan would prevent Watson's rewriting process because inserted keywords would have no associated file path. Furthermore, the system would be unable to determine whether received links are to be routed to the intranet. That obviously, this would change the very principle of Watson's operation and would prevent it from achieving its purpose of allowing a wireless device to connect to an intranet application.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5

USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the knowledge is generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. As seen in Logan's disclosure of a table containing local storage URL's and originating remote URL's which is used to translate URL requests and to update files (col. 4 lines 15-20). Therefore the claim as written is knowledge that is generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, and hence applicant's assertions are unpersuasive over the cited art.

Furthermore, the limitation states "a link translation table, wherein the translation table contains mapping of portions of links between internal links and external links, wherein the internal links are accessible by an internal device coupled to an internal network and external links are accessible by an external device coupled to an external network". The examiner stated in the office action that Watson did not explicitly disclose wherein the link translation table contains mappings of portions of links for external links, wherein external links are accessible by an external device coupled to an external network. However, stated that Logan provided this aspect of the invention citing c. 4 lines 15-20 and figure 13 element 600. That Logan further discloses by using this type of table it redirects URL requests for remotely stored documents such that they instead retrieve locally stored copies (col. 19 lines 65-67). As Watson is also directed to the same field of endeavor, namely providing remote access, and both further utilize lookup tables in order to direct URL requests. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Logan's disclosure of the external link column from the look up table provided in figure 13 element 600 and col. 4 lines 15-20, to Watson's disclosure in order to provide updates as to where to retrieve documents [Logan, col. 19 lines 60-67-col. 20 lines 1-3].

e. That Applicant's fail to see how replacing the keyword table in Watson with the table of Decime is even relevant to Watson. That as noted above, Watson is only concerned with connecting a wireless device to intranet applications. And one would not be motivated to monitor for objectionable content. Office fails to explain why one would have been motivated to make this particular modification. That such modification would radically change its function because it would also need to scrutinize full URL designations in the table and determine whether any of them contained terms deemed objectionable. That is, replacing the keyword table in Watson would prevent Watson's rewriting process because inserted keywords would have no associated file path. That further the system would be unable to determine whether received links are to be routed to intranet.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Decime discloses external links. Watson discloses a table containing internal links. All that is required is a table containing internal links and external links. Surely, adding a column to a table is within the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, applicant's assertions directed towards the combination of Decime and

Watson are unpersuasive over the cited art. Furthermore, as to applicant's statement of replacing a keyword table in Watson, it is noted while that may occur, the replacing tables is not necessarily the only form of combination. Watson discloses a table containing internal links (figure 4). However Watson does not explicitly disclose a column of external links. On the other hand Decime discloses external links include network page links such as uniform resournce locator address that map to network pages located externally outside of network site 14. That figure 4 discloses a list of compiled network page links including internal network links and external network links. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Decime's teachings of a list of compiled network page links including internal network links and external network links to Watson's system in order to monitor linked content. Thus improving Waton's data access system by monitoring for objectionable content for both internal links and external links, (i.e. an ordinary person would not benefit from retrieving links that are irrelevant). Hence, Applicant's assertions directed towards the combination of Decime and Watson are unpersuasive over the cited art.

f. That Watson teaches only unmodified links are routed to internet. As such, the rewriting in Watson cannot possibly be equated with modifying "the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible via the public network", as claimed. (remarks page 17)

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertions. First the claim states "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application". Secondly, the examiner has not mischaracterized Watson.

Watson is related to providing a method for a wireless electronic device to connect with authenticated access to Intranet web applications [Col. 1 lines 9-15]. In other words the internal links (internal web page locations) are made accessible (accessing internal web page applications) by the external browser application (wireless device browser).

Next, as to applicant's reasoning. It appears that applicant's have misread the Watson reference. As although, Watson does state "if the query does not contain a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the internet", col. 9 lines 25-28. If applicant's read above, col. 9 lines 23-25, it states that "if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the Intranet not the Internet." That in col. 9 lines 27-34, Once a query containing a recognized key word is routed to the Intranet, keyword look up table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. That the link can now be rewritten (i.e. modified) with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the Intranet." Thus providing the wireless electronic device access to Intranet web applications. Hence, the received internal link by the wireless device is modified in order to allow access to the correct application and web server on the Intranet. Therefore the claimed "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application" is suggested by the cited reference.

g. That as noted above, Watson teaches that only unmodified links are routed to the internet. As such, the rewriting in Watson cannot possibly be equated with a "means for translating...wherein

the means for translating translates any internal links contained in the web page into external links that are accessible via an external network". (remarks page 18)

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertions. First the claim states "modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application". Secondly, the examiner has not mischaracterized Watson. Watson is related to providing a method for a wireless electronic device to connect with authenticated access to Intranet web applications [Col. 1 lines 9-15]. In other words the internal links (internal web page locations) are made accessible (accessing internal web page applications) by the external browser application (wireless device browser).

As to applicant's assertions. It appears that applicant's have misread the Watson reference. As although, Watson does state "if the query does not contain a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the internet", col. 9 lines 25-28. If applicant's read above, col. 9 lines 23-25, it states that "if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the Intranet not the Internet." That in col. 9 lines 27-34, Once a query containing a recognized key word is routed to the Intranet, keyword look up table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. That the link can now be rewritten (i.e. modified) with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the Intranet." Thus providing the wireless electronic device access to Intranet web applications. Hence, the received internal link by the wireless device is modified in order to allow access to the correct application and web server on the Intranet. Therefore the claimed "modifying the at

least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application" is suggested by the cited reference.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record listed on PTO-892 and not relied, if any, upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael D. Pham whose telephone number is (571)272-3924. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on 571-272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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